

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE STRENGTH OF THE INVASION.

The number of the enemy engaged in the late demonstration on Washington continues to be a matter of speculation and controversy. The very fact, as we have previously intimated, that there should be any room for such discussions, is the strongest possible proof that the number of the enemy in our immediate presence was comparatively small.

From the best information we can gain it appears to us that the statements we originally made on the subject have not been invalidated by the additional evidence brought to light, since the disappearance of the enemy from our front has enabled the people of Maryland, residing in the vicinity, to make report on the number of the invaders who passed beneath their observation.

We stated on Thursday last that the number of the troops actually engaged in the fight on Fort Stevens was not judged by competent observers to have exceeded five hundred men. This is the force which laid Washington under "siege," for there was no actual attack on the defenses at any other point; and yet such was the impression here produced that no attempt was made until late on Tuesday, the 12th instant, to feel the real strength of the invading force at that or any other point. It has never been doubted by us that the small force engaged in the demonstration on Fort Stevens was only the advance guard of a stronger force lying behind it, or near it, and ready to be revealed on the approach of our troops; but no attack having been made by our troops until late on the second day of the city's investment, there was no occasion for a manifestation of the full strength of the enemy in this direction. The siege was sufficiently established for the time by "the five hundred."

We learn authentically that the headquarters of Gen. Early, the commander of the invading forces, were on the farm of Mr. Riggs, adjacent to that of Mr. Blair; and the number of the Confederate troops who bivouacked on the same farm is estimated by witnesses, and from the marks left by the enemy, to have been between one and two thousand.

At Beltsville about five hundred men made their appearance and interrupted the telegraphic and railroad communications with Baltimore for thirty-six hours. The whole number operating in this direction is judged by our informant to have been about seven or eight hundred troops with two pieces of artillery.

There were still other bodies operating in other directions on the outskirts of the city, and these several detachments represent, as near as we can now estimate, about four thousand men, being a portion of the eight thousand men who, as we stated on Friday last, were engaged in the expedition, according to the information furnished to us at that time from what we believed to be a reliable source, the letter of a Confederate officer writing in the confidence of friendship to a kinsman in this city. We were then in some doubt whether it was meant to embrace in this number the whole expedition engaged in the invasion of Maryland, or only that part of it which, after the battle of Monocacy, was detached in this direction to amuse and distract our authorities while their comrades were making off towards the Potomac fords with their booty. We hope soon to gain some definite intelligence on this point, when we can make a more accurate approximation to the entire force enlisted in the recent invasion. The Richmond papers, in reciting the successes of the expedition, will doubtless shed some light on its numerical strength.

Those who assert the recent presence of a large force in Maryland, reaching the number of thirty-five or forty thousand—[Mr. Wilkeson is alone in the estimate of fifty thousand]—overlook some palpable considerations which are opposed to this idea, and any one of which should induce rational people to practice great caution in making such assertions.

In the first place, with all the admitted want of military vigilance in Washington, it is impossible to believe that a force of such magnitude could make a descent on Maryland and on the capital in such a stealthy manner as really to take our military administration by surprise. The intrusion of a mouse into one's dwelling may escape notice, but the entrance of an elephant does not come without observation. The larger the number of the enemy the worse for the credit of the military administration which was surprised by its approach.

In the second place, the invading force not only did not compass, but did not even attempt any thing worthy of thirty-five thousand men; and certainly it will not be pretended that the enemy's hardihood was anywhere repressed by the boldness and vigor of our forces in resisting his advance. He went where he pleased throughout the State without serious inconvenience or molestation—doing, however, only what ten thousand men could more successfully do than thirty-five thousand, because of the greater celerity of movement in smaller bodies.

In the third place, who supposes that Gen. Lee can spare, at this crisis of the war, thirty-five thousand men from his operations in Petersburg and Richmond?

And, in the fourth place, who supposes that our military administration would think it safe to pursue the retreating enemy with the small force sent to harass and overtake him, if it was really thought that the enemy numbered thirty-five thousand men? On this supposition, it would be patriotic to hope that our pursuing forces might not succeed in overhauling the invaders.

In view of these obvious considerations, we hope the judicious friends of the military administration will no longer seek unduly to practise on their own credulity in this matter, as the exercise of a little common sense will at least preserve them from adopting estimates which are self-evident absurdities. It is better to speak within the bounds of reason, and though truth is not always identical with verisimilitude, it is not safe to discard all respect for the latter in making assertions open to manifest exceptions on the score of probability. Whatever may be the truth in the premises, we are sure that every body will agree with us in admitting that there is no verisimilitude in the unsubstantiated declaration that the recent in-

vaders numbered thirty-five or forty thousand men; and when, in the absence of definite information, all the difficulties of the problem are better solved by accepting a much more moderate statement, which is equally confirmed by the testimony of Confederate officers and by the observation of intelligent citizens of Maryland, we cannot doubt what the opinion of ordinary people will be on the subject.

### MILITARY BUCOLICS.

An ingenious writer has said that if an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a German, severally representing the distinctive types of their respective national characters, were required to prepare the most accurate report on the size, shape, nature, and habits of the camel, they would each set about the performance of the task in a different way. The Englishman would immediately betake himself to the regions inhabited by the quadruped, and there study him in all his aspects and relations, preliminary to the preparation of the required treatise. The Frenchman, with nice analysis and wide research, would speedily collect all that had been written on the subject by antecedent observers, and from these resources compile, with rare ingenuity and faultless method, a masterly description of the "ship of the desert." The German, true to his subjective nature, would follow still another course. He would ruminate long on the conditions of the proposed problem in the seclusion of his closet, and there, after much profound meditation on the pre-established harmonies and analogies of the animal world, would gradually proceed to develop the bulk, habits, figure, and qualities of the camel from the depths of his internal consciousness.

We have been reminded of these several methods of inquiry by the different speculations of some of our contemporaries with regard to the size, purposes, and operations of the force recently engaged for two weeks at different points in the invasion of Maryland. The English method of observation having been pretermitted (either from prudential considerations or from a want of natural curiosity on the part of our military authorities) until the opportunity of testing scientifically the proportions and aspects of the invading force of the enemy was lost, it follows that all who are now animated by a love of knowledge on this subject, and who have sufficient energy to pursue it under difficulties, are left to select one or the other of the two remaining methods—the French or the German. Some there are who much affect the French system of inquiry. They gather copiously all that has been seen, said, or written by others about the operations of the invaders, and, according to their means of correct information, and the measure of their credulity, proceed from the data before them to determine the probable numbers, movements, and designs of the invaders. Under these circumstances, it is natural that the accounts gleaned in this way with regard to the non-descript Confederate camel recently wandering on our borders should differ widely, according to the sources from which they are drawn.

But the German method of scientific deduction is, after all, the favorite one with a few persons of more philosophical and speculative turn of mind. Abstracting their thoughts from the sublimity of things of time and sense, and placing a profound and implicit reliance on the inscrutable wisdom of our military administration, they proceed, with much assurance of faith and docility of understanding, to argue the magnitude of the enemy from the magnitude of the panic into which our authorities were thrown. Where the fright was so great, it is natural to suppose, they cogently reason, that it was created by an adequate cause, and as nothing less than fifty thousand veteran troops, aiming to take the capital, ought to have sent such terror before them into the hearts of our rulers, ergo the recent invading force numbered fifty thousand, and was designed to take Washington. This is the German method of developing the size, movements, and objective points of an army, "from the depths of the internal consciousness," and is, we need not say, the one most approved by "loyal" and official minds.

It was useless to inform our readers that our highly subjective and philosophical contemporary, the Washington Chronicle, favors the German method of inquiry with regard to the nature, magnitude, and objects of the recent invasion of Maryland. In its number of Saturday last it says:

"The rebels are soattered because they have put two great capitals, Washington and Baltimore, in terror. (and let us for our own sakes accept the assertion that they have done so with a very large force), that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment, and when they do our entrenchments should be filled with earnest, eager, and disciplined men."

We should like to gratify our confiding neighbor by accepting the plea which it makes to the indulgent consideration of the people when it asks them "for our own sakes" to accept "the assertion" that it must have been a "very large force" which could have "put two great capitals, Washington and Baltimore, in terror." The "terror," we cheerfully admit, in the case of those for which it is entitled to speak, if it will be any satisfaction to our contemporary, but we beg humbly to suggest that it will require something more than "assertion" to convince us that a "very large force" is the only cause which could produce such an effect on certain persons not necessary to be named—residing in Baltimore of course. We must have more cogent evidence on this point. Especially is such evidence necessary when the Chronicle devotes itself daily to the insertion in its reporter's columns of facts and testimony which tend utterly to discredit the military theory projected under its editorial head with regard to the extent and object of the invasion. For instance, in its number of Saturday, the reporter of our contemporary, who has been following the path of the "invader" on the outskirts of our city, is allowed to say:

"It is only a few days since Washington was startled out of its property by the announcement of a large rebel force within its suburbs. We have hitherto been so quiet and undisturbed in the enjoyment of our rights as citizens and as Unionists that the barest intimation of rebel raiders presuming to come within a bird-eye view of our capital would have been a sufficient reason for far more excited than the most nervous excitement."

This is quite consolatory to "nervous" individuals. Indeed, we think it must be admitted that the "barefaced audacity" of these "rebel raiders" had never been sufficiently appreciated until this discerning reporter reminded us of it.

The writer then proceeds to discourse on the mysterious fact that the rebels should have been "allowed" to make this raid, and he arrives at the

safe and safe conclusion that "we cannot and ought not to disguise from ourselves that they have, indeed, ventured up to the very mouth of our Washington citadels." To this effect he writes:

"Whatever may have been the reason, if, indeed, there be one, why the rebels should have been allowed to make so extensive and destructive a raid, it is a fact that we cannot and ought not to disguise from ourselves, that they have, indeed, ventured up to the very mouth of our Washington citadels, and that almost have they 'boarded the lion in his den; the Douglas in his hall.' They have been here, and they have left their traces behind."

He proceeds therefore to describe these "traces" in the devastating path of the invading "horde," lying in the direction of Fort Lincoln, as follows:

"Leaving Fort Lincoln and proceeding into the Bladensburg road, every thing was the same quiet aspect. The fields look as though they had never been passed by a devastating horde, for less as if sacrilegious hands had ever been laid upon them. On our way we met several Union soldiers, tired and faint."

These "Union soldiers" were doubtless "tired and faint" from the vigor with which they had marched on Washington as the enemy approached the city on Monday or Tuesday last. The reporter proceeds:

"Making tracks along the Bladensburg road, it is by no means difficult to come across residences which have received memorable visits from rebel detachments. Here stands one, for instance. It is a fine spacious wooden farm-house, standing considerably back from the main road. If you make your visit to it in easy and familiar style, you thread your way through a flourishing corn field, and are instantly beset by two bull dogs, whose actions betray a distant affinity to incipient hydrophobia. This advance guard having performed their duties to admiration, and being safely passed, you are in the main building, which, however, bears no traces of having been visited by unfriendly scouts. The proprietor, however, assures us that this was so. On Tuesday, at the respectable hour of five o'clock, a small party of rebel cavalry rode up to the door and requested of the proprietor the names of these were Lieut. Ford, 20th regiment Virginia cavalry, Wm. L. Jackson's corps, Breckinridge's division; Capt. J. D. Neal, and Lieut. Graycroft; the names of the fourth had slipped our informant's memory. They acknowledged without hesitancy that they were Confederate soldiers, and they likewise asserted that their only mission was to procure the gentle stimulant of a glass of milk all round."

What audacity is here! These invaders, it seems, "acknowledged without reservation" that they were Confederate soldiers, and, with perjured art, rivaling the duplicity of Sinon before the walls of Troy, they masked their fell designs on the capital of the nation by "averring that their only mission was to procure the gentle stimulant of a glass of milk."

The alarming magnitude of the insurgent forces operating on the line of the railroad in this direction more clearly appears in such statements as the following, made by the same loyal reporter for the Chronicle:

"If the rebel visitors at this vicinity had been in a condition of damage it is no doubt that they could have occasioned considerable loss. The fields were teeming with rich harvests, and several hundred head of cattle were grazing in the adjoining grounds. Under the force of circumstances, however, they are said to have behaved themselves very respectably."

"The rebel visitors one and all, and that if the Yankees dared to come as near to Richmond as we are to Washington the ladies would take them prisoners—women who, once won two or three hundred thousand dollars, are now impelled to work like common laborers in the open field. Indeed, from the way in which our informant spoke of his visitors, whom he involuntarily and under protest entertained, it is to be argued that they hold the Yankees in the most contemptible estimation, and that they look upon the pest policy as efficacious, and unequal to the requirements of the hour. Their visit was of about an hour's length, and, being refreshed by unlimited glasses of milk, they made a retreat, and doubtless had a good time of it for the rest of the evening."

After reading thus far in this bucolic report of our loyal neighbor we fell into a fit of musing, our minds being sorely puzzled to account for this propensity of the bibulous Southerners to refresh themselves with "unlimited glasses of milk," as a tonic or stimulant preliminary to the deadly assault they meditated on the capital. By what benignant influences, we ask, was it that these bloody men, fifty thousand strong, (we have Mr. Wilkeson's word for it) were turned from the pillage and sack of Washington to engage in predaceous raids on the dairies of Maryland? Did mother Nature re-assert her power over these rugged spirits, and bring back to their famished lips the primitive tastes of childhood, that they might be arrested in their wild career against the capital by the savory enticements of the milk pan and the cream jug? We know it was a sudden rush of tender remembrances of youth and innocence and love which held in check the hand of Medea, in the classic page of Apollonius Rhodius, as she raised that hand aloft in the act of meditated self-destruction, and who shall say that it was not "the gentle stimulant of a glass of milk all round," to use the language of the Chronicle's reporter, which diverted these myrmidons of Jeff. Davis from their "sacriligious" assault on the central seat of the national life? If this view should commend itself to subjective and contemplative minds, we have only to suggest that hereafter, in turning our eyes upwards to bless the propitious stars, we should, in memory of our last great deliverance, avert our gaze from flaming Mars (who did so little for us in our last extremity) and concentrate all our loyal admiration and worship on the Milky Way, which we may piously suppose to have "rained influence down" on the minds and hearts of our enemies, reviving in their mouths such a taste for the latest secretions of the vaccine udder that, instead of sating their passions in the frantic strife of war, they were content to soothe their sanguinary thirst with "unlimited glasses of milk."

N. B.—We have but a single request to make of the reporter for our contemporary to whom we are indebted for these charming military idylls in prose: it is, that when he next starts out on a tour of observation among the milkmen and milkmaids alarmed by the recent invaders, he will be curious enough to inquire whether these desperadoes carried any thing like shooting-irons and other implements of warfare, or whether, as we infer from the lactea ubertas of his narrative, they were simply armed with lactometers, by which to test the quality of milk before they deigned to imbibe that "gentle stimulant."

### CROPS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

The correspondence of the Department of Agriculture represents a very promising condition of the crops in Southern Kentucky. Mr. Newton, the Commissioner, has shown us a letter from Jameson, in Russell county, near the Tennessee line, from which it appears that the yield of wheat is extraordinary, considering the damage by freezing last winter. Some of it is better than ever known there before. The total product will be equal to last year. Grass and oats are very fine, forty or fifty per cent. better than last year. Corn, too, promises a better yield, though the number of acres planted was good. The weather during May and June was very reasonable. Although, a more favorable condition of agricultural affairs could not be asked.

### THE NUMBER OF THE INVADING FORCE.

We observe that Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, the intelligent Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, has prepared and published a statement designed to show that the insurgent forces engaged in the recent invasion of Maryland reached the probable number of "fifty thousand veteran troops." In support of this statement Mr. Wilkeson adduces the following data:

1. An intercepted letter written by a cavalry colonel in Hampton's division, dated "Ten miles northwest of Richmond, Va., June 22," in which he stated, in the confidence of writing, to a friend: "Ewell's Corps, with Hampton's cavalry, over fifty thousand of us in all, have received orders to march to Harper's Ferry, and the rations for the men necessary to go there have been issued."

2. A statement made in Alexandria by one Rowe, a Fredericksburg secessionist, (recently in this city negotiating with our military authorities for the return of certain hostages,) to the effect that "he had been too guarded to tell at the Union Club rooms, where he was feasted here, [in Washington], that Gen. Early, with twenty thousand men, would soon leave Richmond for an attack on Washington." [A very "guarded" man was Mr. Rowe, to tell in Alexandria what he was too prudent to tell in Washington. And the inference of Mr. Wilkeson is very significant when he says: "Sufficient heed was not given to this tattling, but to-day it is fresh in the remembrance of official persons."]

3. The statement of "A. H. Woolford, Assistant Surgeon Second Maryland Battalion Cavalry," that "he supposed" the recent expedition contained 10,000 cavalry, and "thinks" the infantry numbered 40,000 or 45,000. The truthfulness of Woolford's alleged statement may be inferred from the following specimen of his evidence:

"It was reported yesterday that Gen. Lee was crossing at Drainesville with 100,000 men. Nearly the whole rebel army is in Virginia. J. Inson's force is the same that was operating near Baltimore. We came yesterday from Baltimore to Washington, and struck the railroad at Laurel Station, burning a train of cars."

As the raiders never went to Laurel, and as the petty force which made a descent in that direction came from Rockville, (as the people who live at Laurel report,) it will be seen that Dr. Woolford is not a very accurate story-teller.

4. Mr. Wilkeson says that he knows "positively" that preparations were made to assault Washington last Sunday night," but the idea was abandoned on Monday night, under the impression that the "golden opportunity" was lost. [This is given as "proof No. 4" to sustain the belief that the insurgent army numbered 50,000 men. We hope our readers can appreciate its force. We cannot.]

5. Under the head of "fifthly," Mr. Wilkeson enumerates a variety of particulars, such as—

That there were two Major Generals in the expedition; that they ventured to come within a mile of our defenses; that "Major Fry telegraphed to headquarters here from Rockville that the enemy's column was a mile long;" that on July 10 a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th; that the next morning after Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; that on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls; and that two hundred wagons on a detachment from Leesburg sent "five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between six and seven P. M.;" that "on the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort Detrusse to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph;" that at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville city road, rebel columns of passing Virginia wards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:30 in the afternoon; that Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed Rockville on the night of the 12th